UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

HELAL AHMED, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

-against-

LANDRY'S, INC., LANDRY'S SEAFOOD HOUSE-ARLINGTON, INC., and MCCORMICK & SCHMICK RESTAURANT CORP.,

Defendants.

ANALISA TORRES, District Judge:

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15 Civ. 2186 (AT)

ORDER

WHEREAS the Court has been advised that the parties have reached a settlement in this Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA") case, it is hereby ORDERED:

This action shall not be dismissed with prejudice unless the settlement agreement has been approved by the Court or the Department of Labor ("DOL"). See Cheeks v. Freeport Pancake House, Inc., 796 F.3d 199, 206 (2d Cir. 2015). Accordingly, to the extent the parties seek dismissal with prejudice, they must either file a joint letter motion requesting that the Court approve the settlement agreement or, alternatively, provide documentation of the approval by DOL. Any letter motion, along with the settlement agreement, must be filed on the public docket by November 9, 2015. The letter motion must explain why the proposed settlement is fair and reasonable and should discuss, at a minimum, the following factors:

(1) the plaintiff's range of possible recovery; (2) the extent to which "the settlement will enable the parties to avoid anticipated burdens and expenses in establishing their respective claims and defenses"; (3) the seriousness of the litigation risks faced by the parties; (4) whether "the settlement agreement is the product of arm's-length bargaining between experienced counsel"; and (5) the possibility of fraud or collusion.

Wolinsky v. Scholastic Inc., 900 F. Supp. 2d 332, 335 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (quoting Medley v. Am. Cancer Soc., No. 10-CV-3214(BSJ), 2010 WL 3000028, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. July 23, 2010)). The letter must also address whether there is a bona fide dispute as to the number of hours worked or the amount of compensation due and how much of the proposed settlement plaintiff's attorney shall be seeking as fees. See Cheeks, 796 F.3d at 202, 207. Absent special circumstances, the Court will not approve any settlement agreement that is filed under seal or in redacted form. See id. at 201, 206. In addition, absent compelling circumstances, the Court will not approve settlement agreements containing sweeping non-disclosure provisions, see id. at 205-06; Flood v. Carlson Restaurants Inc., No. 14 Civ. 2740, 2015 WL 4111668, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. July 6, 2015), or broad releases waiving claims having no relation to FLSA issues, see Flood, 2015 WL 4111668, at *2.

The Second Circuit has left open for future decision whether a FLSA case may be settled without Court or DOL approval and dismissed without prejudice pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(1)(A). See Cheeks, 796 F.3d at 201 n.2 ("[W]e leave for another day the question of whether parties may settle [FLSA] cases without court approval . . . by entering into a Rule 41(a)(1)(A) stipulation without prejudice."). If the parties wish to proceed without Court or DOL approval, they must submit a stipulation pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(1)(A). Any such stipulation must be filed on the public docket by **November 9, 2015** and must be accompanied by an affirmation from Plaintiff's counsel (1) stating that the Plaintiff has been advised that the settlement of this case does not preclude him from filing another lawsuit against the same Defendants and (2) affirming that the settlement agreement does not contain a release of the Defendants. See, e.g., Elfenbein v. Gulf & W. Indus., Inc., 590 F.2d 445, 449 (2d Cir. 1978) (per curiam) ("[A] dismissal without prejudice permits a new action (assuming the

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statute of limitations has not run) without regard to *res judicata* principles." (quoting *Rinieri v. News Syndicate Co.*, 395 F.2d 818, 821 (2d Cir. 1967)). The parties are warned that this option

runs the risk that the case may be reopened in the future.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: October 9, 2015

New York, New York

ANALISA TORRES

United States District Judge

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